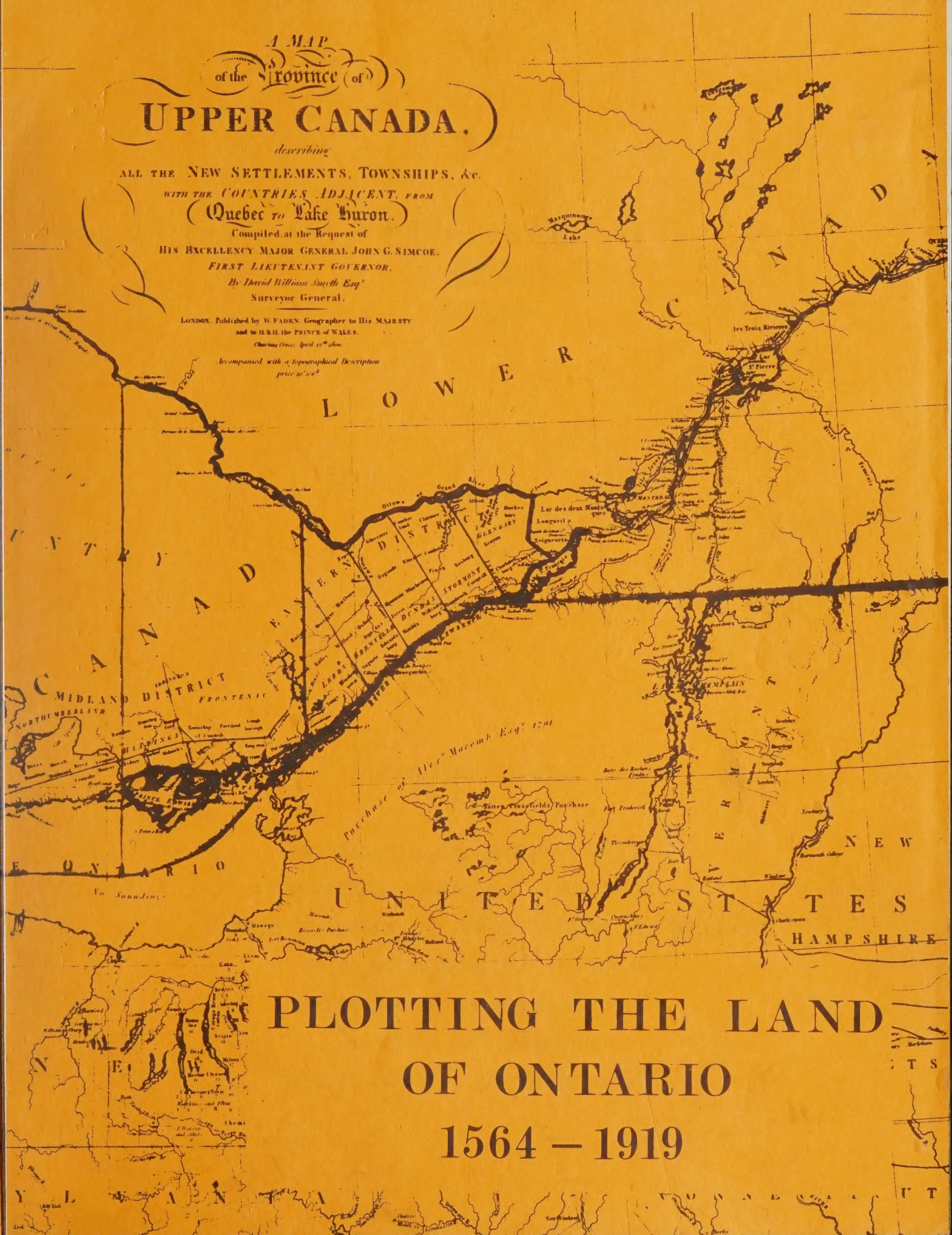

PLOTTING THE LAND OF ONTARIO 1564 – 1919

PLOTTING THE LAND
OF ONTARIO
1564-1919

A JOINT EXHIBIT

BY

THE CANADIANA DEPARTMENT, R.O.M.

MACDONALD OPHTHALMIC FOUNDATION

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RECORDS AND ARCHIVES

TO COINCIDE WITH THE 5TH ANNUAL

CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF

CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

HELD AT TORONTO, MAY 26-28TH, 1971.

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THE MAPPING OF PRESENT DAY ONTARIO AS ILLUSTRATED IN THIS EXHIBIT DISPLAYS RICH EVIDENCE OF THE CONTEMPORARY VIEW OF OUR LAND IN RELATION TO THE WORLD, TO PREOCCUPATIONS OF THE DAY BE THEY POLITICAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES, STREET LAYOUTS, SETTLEMENTS, PHYSICAL FEATURES, LAND SUBDIVISION, ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION ROUTES, NAVIGATION CHANNELS, OR THE GEOLOGY BELOW THE SURFACE; AND TO THE CARTOGRAPHIC SKILL OF SURVEYORS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND PUBLISHERS.

THE EXHIBIT MAY BE CONSIDERED IN THREE PARTS:

FIRST: THE BEGINNINGS DONE FROM AFAR 1597-1794

SECOND: FIRST MAPPING DONE ON THE SITE 1784-1826

THIRD: THE NEXT ONE HUNDRED YEARS 1826-1919

THE BEGINNINGS DONE FROM AFAR 1597-1794

The first representations of the area now called Ontario on maps followed the publication in Paris in 1545 of the account of Jacques Cartier's 1535 voyage, and the wider distribution of the account in Ramusio's collection of voyages and navigations published in Venice in 1556. Cartier tells of his trip up the river as far as Hochelaga (where Montreal now stands), but the area beyond that he knew only through reports from the Indians. The river from west-northwest led eventually to two or three great lakes, and then there was a fresh water lake, whose end had not yet been seen. The river from the southwest led, after a moon's travel, to a country without ice or snow, which Cartier estimated to be close to Florida. The interpretation of this information is first seen in the 1564 Zalteri map, and also, in slightly different form in the 1595 Mercator map, and the 1597 Wytfliet map, which was included in the first published atlas dealing solely with America.

While Samuel de Champlain was making his first attempts at settlement on the St. Lawrence, another explorer, Henry Hudson, was approaching the continent to the north in search of a passage for trading with the East Indies. In his voyage of 1610 he explored the bay that bears his name and wintered at the south end of James Bay. His crew abandoned him but three of the mutineers carried the record of the voyage back to England and it was published in 1613 with a map. Thomas Button, Thomas James and Luke Foxe carried out further explorations in 1612, and 1631. Accounts were published and their discoveries portrayed on the current maps.

In 1615, Champlain made his arduous winter voyage with Indian guides up the Ottawa River, across the portage to Lake Nipissing and the French River route to Georgian Bay, then across to Lake Simcoe and along the Trent to Lake Ontario. This first-hand knowledge of the country is shown in Champlain's map of 1632, as well as other lakes known only from Indian reports. The 1650 Sanson map begins to place the great lakes in relation to each other but clearly indicates that the farthest limits of two of the lakes is still unknown. The whole area west of the lakes is an unknown blank, which the cartographer has filled in with an inscription about Christopher Columbus.

As the search for greater supplies of furs led trader-explorers further inland and the Missionaries travelled further to reach the Indians, the picture of the waterways became clearer. The final map in this group shows the boundary of the Province of Quebec, after the Peace of Versailles of 1783, which was signed at the end of the American Revolution.

The early 17th century map centres of Venice, represented here by the Zalteri maps, and of Amsterdam, represented by the maps of Petrus Kaerius and Jodocus Hondius, gave way in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, (as one would expect in the mapping of Canada since France was the colonizing country), to Paris, where maps were

published by Nicolas Sanson (1600-67), founder of the French school of cartography, his son-in-law, Pierre Duval (1619-83), Guillaume DeLisle (1675-1726), D'Anville (1697-1782), and J.N. Bellin (1703-1772). In the 1750's during the Seven Years' War between England and France, interest in Canada increased in Great Britain, and maps appeared in the Gentlemen's Magazine and the Royal Magazine, accompanying accounts of the struggle in America.

FIRST MAPPING DONE ON THE SITE 1784-1826

Up to the end of the American Revolution, mapping of the Ontario area had been either coastal surveys, as in the northern explorations around Hudson's Bay, or explorations spurred on by fur traders or missionaries to the Indians and had centred largely on water routes inland. After 1783, with the prospect of an influx of settlers from the south, townships and lots were surveyed and laid out first along the rivers and lakes, in the area near Cataraqui (Kingston) and in the Niagara area, under the direction of Samuel Holland, Surveyor-General and John Collins, Deputy Surveyor-General. In 1791, the Province of Quebec was divided into the administrative districts of Upper Canada (now Ontario), and Lower Canada (now Quebec). John Graves Simcoe became Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada and David William Smyth was named Acting Surveyor-General for Upper Canada in 1792, a post later held by William Chewett and Thomas Ridout. Under Simcoe's instructions, both the military road to Lake Simcoe and Dundas Street were laid out, and Simcoe chose London as the site for his capital, a choice that was later altered. A summary of his travels and plans is shown on the manuscript map of about 1796, possibly made by Mrs. Simcoe, who accompanied him. The first printed map of the province was issued by David William Smyth in 1800.

Settlement in the western part of the province was forwarded by the efforts of Col. Thomas Talbot, who had served as Simcoe's secretary from 1792-1794. He settled at Port Talbot on Lake Erie and founded the Talbot settlement, governing for almost thirty-five years. Settlement surveys were carried out by Mahlon Burwell, whose work is shown in the 1820 map of the Township of Ekfrid. He also laid out the Talbot Road, which extended along the north shore of Lake Erie from Niagara to Detroit.

Boundary surveys are also an important aspect of our map display, which contains the Samuel Holland c.1790 plan of Luneburg District, and the c.1790 Holland/Collins plan of Nassau District. Some of the later printed maps show the changes made from the original district boundaries of 1788. We also have plans by both David W. Smith, Acting Surveyor-General of Upper Canada, and Joseph Bouchette, Deputy Surveyor-General of Lower Canada, showing their respective

interpretations of the Royal Order of August 1791 concerning the boundary between the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. Finally, we have one of the boundary maps produced under the direction of David Thompson, who headed the Canadian boundary survey party under the Treaty of Ghent of 1814.

In the last half of the 18th century, the publishing of maps of Canada was taken up by such English publishers as Laurie and Whittle, Thomas Jeffrey, William Faden, Aaron Arrowsmith and James Wyld. The 1800 David Smyth map and the 1815 map by Joseph Bouchette were both published by William Faden, and the 1831 Bouchette map of the District of Montreal by James Wyld. The British Admiralty Hydrographic Survey map was also published in London.

THE NEXT ONE HUNDRED YEARS 1826-1919

Before the beginning of this period many township surveys had been made and some town and village plans had been drawn up for places that are now in the more densely populated parts of Southern Ontario. This process was continued, and finds expression in our display in maps and plans such as Thomas Parke's 1843 plan of Tay Township, and in the 1856 Ontario Department of Crown Lands plan of Sydenham.

Much of the colonizing work which gave rise to cartographic activity was fostered by individuals or companies. Thomas Talbot remained prominent throughout the first twelve years of this period, and Peter Robinson brought settlers to the Peterborough area just before its beginning. Most important was the development fostered by the Canada Company, which acquired almost 2,500,000 acres, over 100,000 of which were in the Huron Tract, with the rest in Crown Reserves scattered throughout Southern Ontario. John Galt, instrumental in its founding, along with Colonel Talbot and Peter Robinson, each have an Ontario city named in their honour, and the efforts of each of them finds some expression in our map display.

In 1815, systematic marine surveys of the Great Lakes were begun by the British Admiralty, one of the charts published being that of 1863 showing part of the north coast of Lake Superior. This charting was continued by the Hydrographic Survey of Canada from about 1890, the survey organization being under the Department of Naval Service of Canada at the time the Burlington Bay chart chosen for the display was made.

In the spring of 1842, William Logan, was appointed to make a geological survey of the Province of Canada, and for some time the Survey was the only government or other organization assembling information on Canada's resources. In 1885 A.E. Barlow, a member of the Survey staff, assisted A.C. Lawson in making a detailed mapping survey of the Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake areas. Their work must have been of

considerable assistance in the drafting of the 1896 map of the south-eastern part of the Rainy River District, which was compiled from plans of survey by the Geological Survey Department, Ottawa, and the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto.

Though many difficulties and delays attended the creation of a federal government geodetic survey organization, field operations of the Geodetic Survey were begun in the summer of 1905. Around the same time the Department of Militia and Defence was urging the importance of topographic surveys, and the display contains that Department's Brockville sheet of 1908, made possible by the triangulation work of the Geodetic Survey.

In the last half of the 19th century, the surveys of the Crown Lands Department, the Geological Survey, and the Geodetic Survey were published by the Canadian government, while the county maps and atlases, and city plans were produced by Canadian publishers such as W.C. Chewett & Co., Toronto, H. Belden & Co., Toronto, Thomas McClear, Miles & Co., George N. Tackabury, and G.R. and G.M. Tremaine.

We hope that the following descriptions of maps and plans will contribute in some small way to your appreciation and understanding of the pioneer work that was done in plotting the land of Ontario.

THE BEGINNINGS DONE FROM AFAR 1597-1794

1. 1564 ZALTERI, unsigned
Uncoloured Engraving
16,3/4 x 20,3/4"

Bolognini Zalteri was a Venitian map engraver, and shows here an interpretation of the rivers reported by Jacques Cartier in an account of his second voyage of 1535, which was published in Paris in 1545. The Great Lakes of Ontario are here mapped for the first time, flowing by the R.S. Lorenzo (River St. Lawrence) to the Atlantic.

MacDonald Ophthalmic Foundation

2. 1566 ZALTERI
IL DISEGNO DEL DISCORPERTO DELLA NOUA FRANZA ...
Veneti Js Aeneis Formis Bolognini Zalterij
Anno M.D.LXVI
17,1/2 x 31,3/4"

This is the second state of the earlier undated and unsigned map.

MacDonald Ophthalmic Foundation

3. 1595 MICHAEL MERCATOR
AMERICA SIVE INDIA NOVA ... per Michaelem Mercatorum Duy Sburgem

Michael Mercator continues the interpretation of Cartier's account that appeared on the World Map of 1569 made by his grandfather, Gerard Mercator. From Hochelaga, a river runs northwest to three lakes, beyond which is a great lake, labelled 'Mare dulcum aquarum' (sweet water sea). Southwest from Hochelaga runs a river down almost to the level of Florida.

959.1.3

4. 1597 CORNELIUS WYTFLIET
CONIBAS REGIO CUM VICINIS GENTIBUS
Uncoloured engraving
9 x 12"

Map from the first printed atlas dealing solely with America.

960.250.11

5. 1613 GERARDI
DETECTIONIS FRETI ... RECENS INVESTIGATI AB HENRICO HUDSONO AMSTERDAMI

Hudson was the first European to set foot in present day Ontario having wintered there in 1610.

MacDonald Ophthalmic Foundation

6. 1614 PETRUS KAERIUS
AMERICAE NOVA DESCRIPTIO
Coloured Engraving

The inset Arctic map shows "the B. where Hudson did winter", while the main map shows the River St. Lawrence but no lakes in the interior.

954.168

7. 1633 JAMES THOMAS
THE STRANGE AND DANGEROUS VOYAGE ... TO WHICH IS ADDED, A PLAT ...
London
Printed by John Legatt

James rediscovered James Bay in 1631 and wintered on Charlton Island.

MacDonald Ophthalmic Foundation

8. 1635 FOXE, LUKE
NORTH-VVEST FOX ...
BY CAPTAIN LUKE FOXE OF KINGSTONE
Printed by His Majesties Command
London
B. Alsop and Tho. Favvcet

In 1631 Luke Foxe thoroughly explored the west coast of Hudson's Bay and by doing so determined that the Northwest Passage did not lie in that direction.

MacDonald Ophthalmic Foundation

9. 1631 HONDIUS
AMERICA SEPTENTRIONALIS

Lac des Iroquois is placed (for Lake Ontario) for the first time after actual discovery. Champlain in 1615 crossed the lake but the 1632 map must have been seen by Hondius and also the Hudson map.

MacDonald Ophthalmic Foundation

10. 1632 CHAMPLAIN
CARTE DE LA NOUVELLE FRANCE ...

Returning to France after crossing Lake Ontario in 1615 on his way to the Iroquois Region, Champlain made this map. Here Lake Ontario is named Ste. Louis and other lakes are sketched from reports he had received.

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11. 1650 N. SANSON
AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE

This cartographer Royal of France was the first to use the place name Ontario. At Confederation this name was transferred to the province. The extent of two of the Great Lakes is still unknown.

MacDonald Ophthalmic Foundation

12. 1677 P. DU VAL
LE CANADA, FAICT PAR LE SR DE CHAMPLAIN ...
Paris

The connection of the Ottawa River-Lake Nipissing route to Lake Huron is shown as is also the Lake Simcoe-Trent connection from Lake Huron to Lake Ontario.

954.101

13. 1684 P. DU VAL
AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE
Paris

This map shows the complete Great Lakes and also records the findings of Thomas Button who explored the west shore of Hudson's Bay in 1612-1613.

961.185

14. 1715 MOLL
A NEW AND EXACT MAP ... OF NORTH AMERICA

The insets are interesting especially the working beavers at Niagara Falls. Toronto is shown as a lake, and also as a bay above Frontenac Lake (present day Lake Ontario).

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15. 1720 GERARD VAN KEULEN
CARTE DE LA NOUVELLE FRANCE ...
Engraving

This map shows major French forts. The fur trade had carried men further west along the Great Lakes route in search of furs and north to Hudson's Bay in an attempt to contain the English Hudson's Bay trade.

955.47.3

16. 1794 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WITH THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS OF CANADA, ... according to the Preliminary Articles of Peace signed at Versailles, the 20th of Jan. 1783.
Engraving

This map shows the boundaries of Quebec at the beginning of Loyalist settlement.

958.236.3

FIRST MAPPING DONE ON THE SITE 1784-1826

17. 1784 LIEUTENANT JOHN FREDERICK HOLLAND
PLAN OF OLD FORT FRONTENAC AND TOWN PLOT OF KINGSTON
Pen and ink copy, coloured.
36 x 40"

Because of its strategic position the French Governor, Frontenac, established Fort Frontenac during the latter part of the 17th century. It fell to the British in 1758 and remained unoccupied from September 1758 to 1783. At the conclusion of the war the governor of Canada, Sir Frederick Haldimand, sent surveyors to look over the Cataraqui district, and the vaults of the old fort were found to be in good condition. This plan, using some of the old French works, and calling for new soldiers' barracks and the town plot of Kingston, was accordingly drawn up.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

18. 1786 PATRICK MCNIFF
A PLAN OF PART OF THE NEW SETTLEMENTS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE SOUTH WEST BRANCH OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER
Pen and ink copy.
28,1/2" x 63"

One of the earliest surveyors in what is now the Province of Ontario was Patrick McNiff, who left the United States for a time because of the American Revolution. In 1784 he was appointed Deputy Surveyor with headquarters at New Johnstown (now Cornwall) and territory extending from Point au Baudet to Gananoque. While there he completed this plan showing lot ownership on the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Point au Baudet to Long Sault.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

19. c.1798 WILLIAM CHEWETT
CESSIONS FROM THE INDIANS ON THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE ONTARIO, 1784, 1787 and 1788
Pen and ink copy, coloured.
15 x 21"

The coming of the Loyalists necessitated extensive cessions of land from the Indians. The Mississauga Indians gave up land north of Lake Ontario during the 1780's. William Chewett, copyist for this map, worked from 1774 to 1832, and made the first surveys in a large part of the Province of Ontario. In 1791 he became Deputy Surveyor General and later shared the position of Surveyor General with Thomas Ridout. The reference to the President is to the Honourable Peter Russell, President of the Executive Council of Upper Canada from 1796 to 1799.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

20. c.1790 SAMUEL HOLLAND
A PLAN OF THE DISTRICT OF LUNEBURG
Pen and ink copy, coloured.
49,1/2 x 57"

Originally Samuel Jan Hollandt, born near Amsterdam, Samuel Holland received rapid promotion after obtaining a Commission in the British Army in 1755. In 1764 he was appointed Surveyor-General of Quebec. In 1786 his Deputy Surveyor, John Collins, directed William Chewett to take charge of surveys in the Luneburg District. William Chewett was employed there till the autumn of 1791, and this plan, showing a number of townships already organized, was undoubtedly based upon his surveys.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

21. c.1790 SAMUEL HOLLAND AND JOHN COLLINS
A PLAN OF THE DISTRICT OF NASSAU IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ...
Manuscript pen and ink, with border colouring.
67 x 55"

This map is of particular interest because of its remarks concerning the surveys which made it possible, its reference to a number of carrying places and a salt spring used by the Indians, and its early depiction of Toronto Township. Most of the cartographic work was probably done by John Collins, then Deputy Surveyor General under Surveyor General Samuel Holland. Collins, who came to Canada in 1759 with the British Army under Wolfe, became Deputy Surveyor General in 1764, spent many years surveying parts of the old province of Quebec. In 1783, he began laying out townships on the north shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Bay of Quinte, in anticipation of the coming of the Loyalists.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

22. c.1790 PATRICK MCNIFF
SKETCH SHEWING THE EXTRAVAGANT CLAIMS OF SUNDRY PERSONS IN THE VICINITY OF DETROIT
Pen and ink copy, partly coloured.
19,1/4 x 26,1/2"

This early copy of one of Patrick McNiff's sketches, by Lieutenant John Frederick Holland, shows a part of Upper Canada after Upper Canada had been divided into four districts - Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg, and Luneburg - by a proclamation of 1788. McNiff, appointed Deputy Surveyor for the District of Hesse in 1789, here shows the scramble for virgin land which took place in Hesse after the American Revolution.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

23. compiled c.1791 JOSEPH BOUCHETTE
BOUNDARY BETWEEN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA
Lithograph, with border colouring.
21,1/2 x 27,1/2"

Joseph Bouchette was Surveyor General of Lower Canada from 1804 till 1841. About 1790, he began working with his uncle, Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor General of Quebec, later of Lower Canada. Bouchette was the cartographer for several important maps of both Upper and Lower Canada, of which this was one of the earliest.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

24. 1795 DAVID W. SMITH
PLAN OF PART OF THE LAND LAYING BETWEEN A PART OF THE OTTAWA RIVER, AND PART OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, INCLUDING THE SEIGNORIES OF RIGAUD, NEW LONGUEUIL, AND THE TOWNSHIP OF NEWTON
Manuscript pen and ink, partly coloured.
20 x 28"

The commentary to the right of this plan shows its relationship to the plan displayed at the top and centre of this showcase. David W. Smith, Acting Surveyor General of Upper Canada, was not in agreement with the interpretation Joseph Bouchette, then Deputy Surveyor General of Lower Canada, had made of His Majesty's Royal Order of August 1791 concerning the boundary between the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

25. c.1793 WILLIAM CHEWETT
ROAD AND COMMUNICATION FROM YORK TO NOTTAWASAGA BAY
Pen and ink copy, partly coloured.
52,1/2 x 21"

This sketch, containing many comments on existing communication and possible future improvements between York and Nottawasaga Bay, may have been part of a preliminary survey. In 1795 Governor Simcoe instructed the surveyor, Augustus Jones, to open Yonge Street as a thoroughfare between York and Lake Simcoe. Six weeks of work were done on the road early in 1796, with further improvements, for some time after that, left to the industry of adjoining landowners.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

26. 1794 PATRICK MCNIFF
A SKETCH OF THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE SUPERIOR ...
Manuscript pen and ink, partly coloured.
21 x 43"

As Deputy Surveyor for the District of Hesse, Patrick McNiff made surveys for the Land Board of Hesse until it was discontinued in November, 1794. This sketch, however, made from the Journal of a Coasting Survey, and with northern orientation toward the bottom rather than the top, is a reasonably accurate representation of an area outside Hesse.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

27. c.1796
[UPPER CANADA]
Manuscript pen and ink, partly coloured.
19 x 31"

The above map presumed to be drawn by Mrs. Simcoe is one of the earliest to show the whole of Upper Canada, and is of great historical interest because of its portrayal of the routes taken by her husband, Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe, and its references to his road-building and establishment of town sites. In this and other early maps of Upper Canada roads such as Dundas and Yonge were called streets, probably after the streets, so called, which the Romans built for military purposes in the United Kingdom. The general pattern of township organization for Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry Counties is also shown. This map comes from the J.G. Simcoe Papers in the Ontario Archives.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

28. c.1799-1804 DAVID WILLIAM SMITH (SMYTH) AND WILLIAM CHEWETT
MAP OF THE ORGANIZED PART OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA
Manuscript pen and ink, partly coloured.
47,1/2 x 65,1/2"

This aesthetically pleasing map was produced during a period when David William Smith was Surveyor General of Upper Canada (1792-1804) and His Excellency Peter Hunter was Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada (1799-1805). David William Smith held a number of important military and civil posts in the province, and was elected a member of the first Canadian parliament in 1792, in which capacity he served his country for twelve years, being chosen as Speaker in 1797 and 1801. While Mr. Smith was a man of outstanding abilities, it is probably safe to assume that most of the cartographic work on this map was done by William Chewett, whose name appears in the lower right-hand margin.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

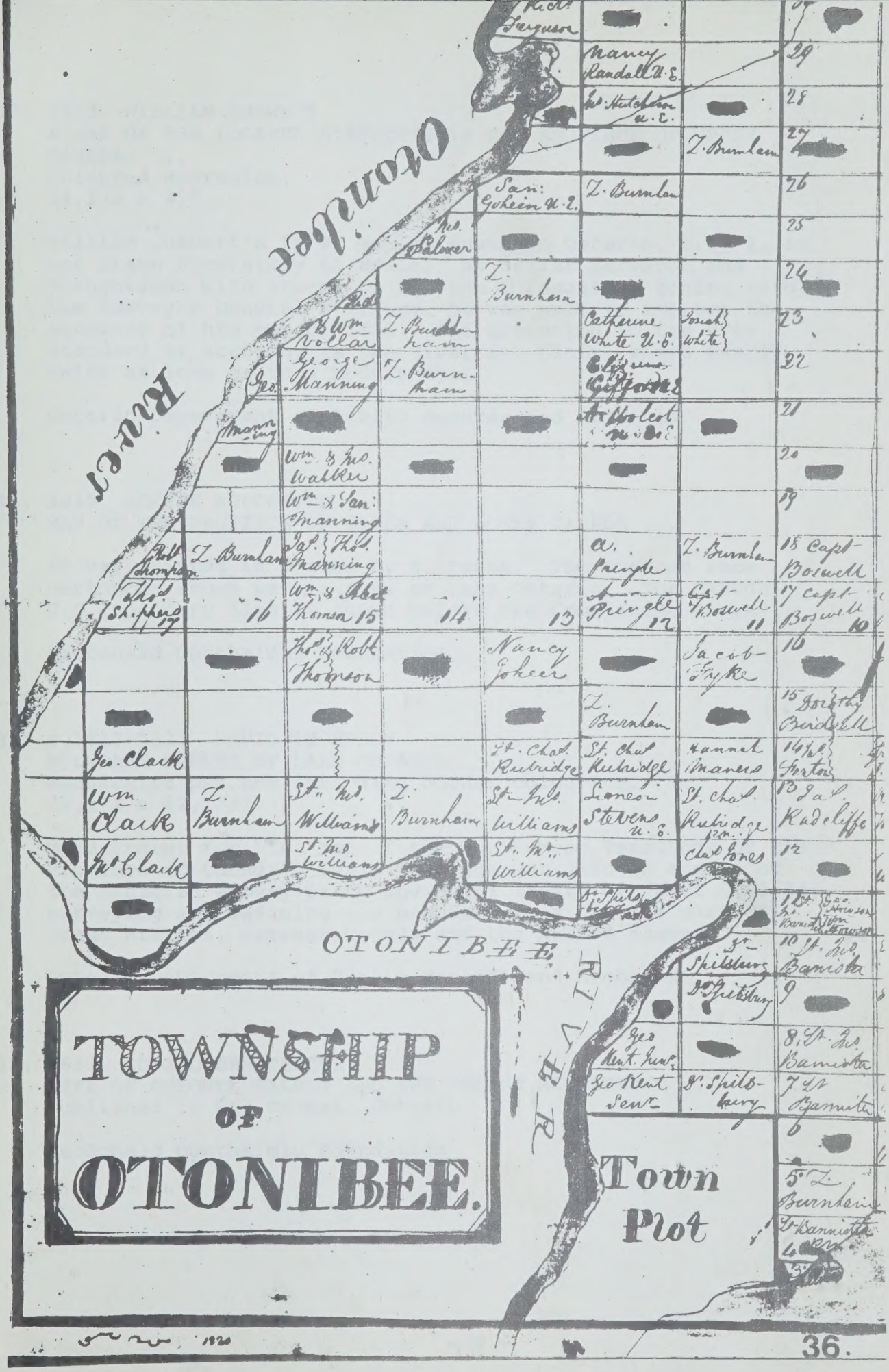
29. 1800 SIMCOE-SMYTH
MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA ...

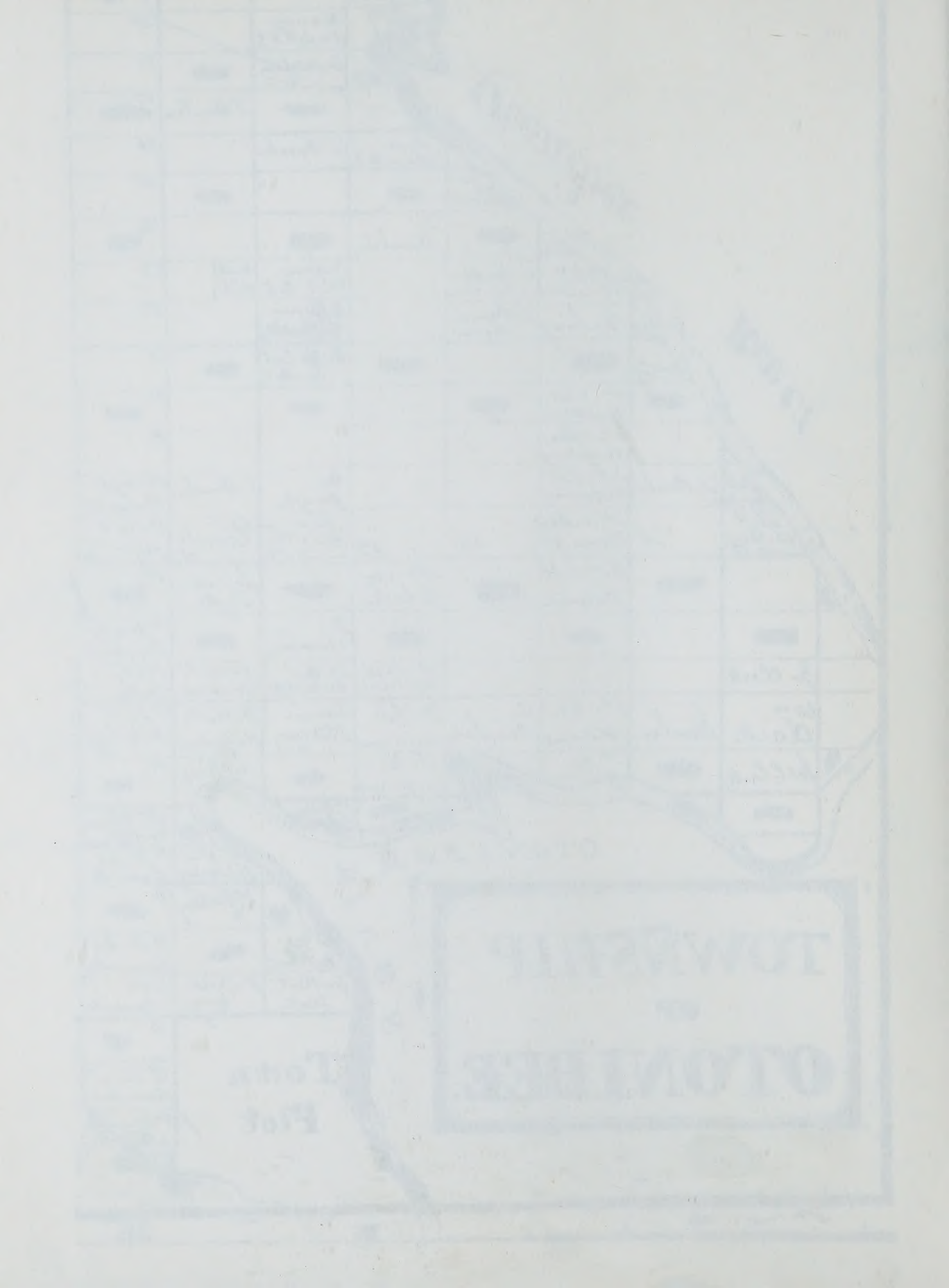
By Lieutenant-Governor Major-General John G. Simcoe's request this early printed map shows Britain's earliest colony to be established beyond a seaport. (Illustrated on cover)

MacDonald Ophthalmic Foundation

Longitude 77° West
Black R.
Lake Simcoe
Dundas Street
Prince
Edward County
Hungry Bay
Lake
ONTARIO
Niagara
Grand River
Genesee R.
Irondequoit Bay
Buffalo Cr.
Cattaraugus Cr.
Canawagus Cr.
COUNTY of LEEDS
GRENVILLE
Lake Ontario 200 miles in length
Lake Erie 300
Lat. of Kingston Lon.
Lat of Niagara
distances from Quebec to Montreal 200
from Montreal to Kingston 200
from Kingston to Niagara 150
References
Scale about 20 miles to an Inch
The Towns proposed by Lt Gov. Simcoe are marked Red. York & Chatham are begun.
The Dundas Street is laid out from Oxford to the Bay of Quinty, & nearly finished from Oxford to Burlington Bay.
The Thames is navigable for any Ships to Chatham; & from & from thence to Oxford for Batteaux 160 miles.
The Road thro open Woods, from the Town proposed at Turkey Pt to London 35 miles; from London to Oxford 50: to the La
21: to Burlington Bay 21: from thence to York 40: to Niagara 50. from London to Niagara 142 M
York is the best harbour on Lake Ontario. Presqu'isle in the Bay of Quinte the next best. On the South shore of Lake Onta
the harbour of Sodus is the best, but liable to be barred.
1 1792 Lt Gov. Simcoes Route on foot from Niagara to Detroit & back again in 5 weeks returned to Niagara March 18th 1792.
2 Lt Gov. Simcoes Route on foot from York to Gloucester Bay on L. Huron & back in 5 weeks. returned to York October
in Canoes
This Country was with the Hazard & Difficulty related by Lt Governor Simcoe to afford a Communication for the fur trade and a
grand portage or cart road between Detroit should be soon opened up to the States
3 Lt Gov. Simcoes Route from York to the Thames & down that River in Canoes to Detroit & from thence to the Mo
to erect the fort ordered there by Ld Dorchester. left York March 18th 1794, got to Detroit April 3, returned to Lon
& Niagara to York May 5th 1794.
4 Lt Gov. Simcoes track from York to Kingston in an open Boat, arrived at Kingston Dec. 5th 1794.
coasting by Burlington Bay
Lt Gov. Simcoe roads from Niagara to York in a Boat or a Birch bark Canoe in two days. crosses the Lake in a Vessel in four hours with a fair wind.
Lt Gov. Simcoes Route from Niagara to Long Pt on L. Erie on foot & in Boats. Returned down the Ouse & from
cross a Portage of 5 miles to the Welland River. arrived at Lt Chippewa Sept 1795.

A MAP of the LOCATED DISTRICTS in the
PROVINCE of UPPER CANADA,
describing all the New Settlements, Townships, &c. with the adjacent Frontiers,
Compiled, and Corrected,
From the latest Surveys in the Surveyor Generals Office
BY WILLIAM CHEWETT, SENIOR SURVEYOR & DRAUGHTSMAN,
Under the Direction of
Francis Gore, Esq. Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c.
To whom this Map is most respectfully inscribed
BY WILLIAM FADEN,
Geographer to His Majesty & to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.
Charing Cross, January 1st 1813.
LOWER CANADA
UPPER CANADA
JOHNSTOWN
EASTERN
Clarence
Cumberland
Gloucester
Russell
Osgoode
Gower
Mountain
Finch
Winchester
Matilda
Williamsburg
Edwardsburg
Augusta
Oxford
Montague
Elizabeth
Burgess
Bastard
Bedford
Sherffield
Hinchinbrook
FRONTENAC
LENOX &
Camden
ADDINGTON
Longueil's Seigniory
Ormsbruck
Charlottenburg
Lancaster
Cornwall
Roxborough
Plantagenet
Caledonia
Alfred
Prescott
Grenville
Dundas
Stormont
Leeds
Carleton
Russell
Glengarry
St. Regis Island
St. Lawrence
Rideau
Grand R.
Ottawa R.
Mississippi R.
Gananoque R.
Cataraqui R.
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Lake St. Francis
Lake St. Louis
Lake of the Two Mountains
Lake Temiscaming
Lake Nipissing
Lake Huron
Lake Michigan
Lake Superior
Lake Timiscaming
Lake Abitibi
Lake Mistassini
Lake Nekaubau
Lake Winnipeg
Lake of the Woods
Lake Temiscamingue
Lake Nipissing
Lake Simcoe
Lake Couchiching
Lake Huron
Lake Michigan
Lake Superior
Lake Timiscaming
Lake Abitibi
Lake Mistassini
Lake Nekaubau
Lake Winnipeg
Lake of the Woods
Lake Temiscamingue
Lake Nipissing
Lake Simcoe
Lake Couchiching


Otonibee
River
OTONIBEE
RIVER
TOWNSHIP
OF
OTONIBEE.
Town
Plot
Fergueson
Nancy Randall U.E.
Jno. Stutchbury U.E.
Z. Burnham
San: Gobeen U.E.
Jno. Palmer
Wm. Dollar
Geo. Manning
Catherine White U.S.
Josiah White
Wm. & Jno. Walker
Wm. & San: Manning
Robt. Thompson
Jas. & Thos. Manning
A. Pringle
Capt. Boswell
Wm. & Abel Thomson
Thos. & Robt. Thompson
Nancy Gobeen
Jacob Fryke
Geo. Clark
St. Chas. Rutledge
Hannah Manens
Wm. Clark
St. Jno. Williams
Lemon Stevens U.S.
Jno. Clark
Jas. Radcliffe
Geo. Kent Sen.
Geo. Kent Jun.
St. Spilsbury
Jno. Bannister
Jno. Gamble
Z. Burnham
Jno. Bannister



30. 1813 WILLIAM CHEWETT
A MAP OF THE LOCATED DISTRICTS IN THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, ...
Coloured engraving.
34,1/2 x 47"

William Chewett's first map of Southern Ontario, c.1793, is not drawn accurately to scale. As Senior Surveyor and Draughtsman with access to all the information coming into the Surveyor General's office, he was able to improve the accuracy of his map of 1813. One exception to the high standard of accuracy is the River St. Clair, shown nearly twice as long as on a modern map.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

31. 1815 JOSEPH BOUCHETTE
MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA ...

It was printed in London by W. Faden. The pierced rock cartouche shows well a view on Lake Ontario. The Canada-U.S. boundary line is shown before the Commission survey.

MacDonald Ophthalmic Foundation

32. c.1817-1821 DAVID THOMPSON
BOUNDARY SURVEY OF LAKE ONTARIO
Manuscript pen and ink, with border colouring.
29,1/2 x 52,1/2"

More famous for his "Map of the North-West Territory of the Province of Canada", David Thompson was also in charge of the Canadian survey party under The Treaty of Ghent of 1814, surveying and defining the boundary line, on the part of Great Britian, between Canada and the United States.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

33. 1859 EDWARD ERMATINGER
LIFE OF COLONEL TALBOT AND THE TALBOT SETTLEMENT ...
Published in St. Thomas, Ontario

MacDonald Ophthalmic Foundation

34. 1820 MAHLON BURWELL
TOWNSHIP OF EKFRID
Manuscript pen and ink, partly coloured.
25 x 38"

This plan shows one of the townships of the Talbot Settlement, which was governed in a patriarchal manner by Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Talbot for nearly fifty years, prior to his death in 1853. Clergy reserves are shown in grey, crown reserves in red, and lot ownership, (along with dates in most cases), pencilled in by Talbot himself. The surveyor, Mahlon Burwell, received his commission from the government in 1809 upon Talbot's recommendation. The north-east orientation is toward the bottom of the plan, the south-west toward the top.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

35. 1826 JAMES G. CHEWETT AND THOMAS RIDOUT
A MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA AND THE ADJACENT TERRITORIES IN NORTH AMERICA

James Grant Chewett was a son of William Chewett, pioneer provincial surveyor, and eventually himself became Deputy Surveyor General. He compiled this map under the direction of Thomas Ridout, Surveyor General of Upper Canada from 1810 to 1829. This map shows the Canada Company lands in the year the Company was Chartered. The lands include the Huron Tract and various blocks and lots of land throughout most of the townships of Upper Canada. The note at the lower left corner of the map provides some indication of the extent of these holdings.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

THE NEXT ONE HUNDRED YEARS 1826-1919

36. c.1828 ANONYMOUS
TOWNSHIP OF OTONIBEE
Manuscript pen and ink, partly coloured.
13 x 16"

While the authorship of this survey is uncertain, it bears many similarities to the first survey of Otonabee Township, done by Richard Birdsall in 1819, and was probably based upon the survey. Like Birdsall's plan, and unlike many early township survey plans, this one bears the names of lot owners. It also shows, in orange and grey markings, the lots assigned to crown and clergy. Mr. Birdsall, who also surveyed the Town of Peterborough, part of the Township of Smith, and who re-ran the boundary line of the Canada Company in 1834, received half his pay in land valued at one dollar per acre and the other half in money.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

37. 1829 JOHN MCDONALD AND JOHN GALT
PLAN OF THE TOWN OF GODERICH
Manuscript pen and ink, partly coloured.
26 x 32"

While the name of the Canada Company's surveyor, John McDonald, appears on many of the Canada Company maps in the Ontario Archives, this is perhaps the only one which contains that of John Galt as well. Galt's initiative was important in the formation of the company in 1824; he was named secretary and in 1827 superintendent. He built a road through the Huron Tract to Goderich, and founded Galt and Goderich, the original plan for the latter being shown here.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

38. 1832 ANDREW PICKEN
THE CANADAS ... from documents furnished by John Galt.
London.

MacDonald Ophthalmic Foundation

39. c.1825-1836 (?) JOHN HONEY BURROWS (?)
TOWN OF KINGSTON
Coloured lithograph.
23 x 19"

This plan was probably the work of John Honey Burrows, who obtained the rank of Captain in the Royal Engineers in England before emigrating to Canada in 1819. Colonel By employed him as his assistant during the construction of the Rideau Canal, and left Mr. Burrows in charge of the completion of the canal when he returned to England. The canal was constructed from Bytown to Kingston, being completed by 1832. While the names of the streets and the hotels suggest the likelihood of the dates assigned for the original plan, the lithographs may have been later.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

40. 1843 ONTARIO. DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS
TAY
Manuscript pen and ink, partly coloured
14,1/2 x 10,1/2"

This map is typical of the many township surveys issued by the Department of Crown Lands in 1843 while Thomas Parke was Surveyor General. Note the lands marked D (deeded), CC (Canada Company), and X (Crown and Clergy Reserves). The naval depot at Penetanguishene is shown, as is nearby land reserved for military purposes.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

41. 1856 ONTARIO. DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS
SYDENHAM
Pen and ink copy, partly coloured.
35 x 27,1/2"

In 1837 Charles Rankin made a preliminary survey of the site, and in 1844 the settlement was named Sydenham after the surrounding township and in honour of Lord Sydenham, Governor General from 1839-41. This survey was made just prior to the settlement's incorporation as a town in 1857, when it took the name of the bay, Owen Sound, named after Captain W.F. Owen of the Royal Navy, who had charted it in 1815.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

42. c.1856-1866 THOMAS NEPEAN MOLESWORTH AND THOMAS WEATHERALD
VILLAGE OF LURGAN IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE
Lithograph, partly coloured.
25,1/2 x 40,1/2"

Unlike many town and village plans of this type held in the Ontario Archives, this one was not the work of the Department of Crown Lands, but of two Provincial Land Surveyors in private practice. Thomas Nepean Molesworth came to Canada from Ireland in 1848 and qualified as a P.L.S. in 1851. Thomas Weatherald studied under Mr. Molesworth and after passing his final examination in 1856, went into partnership with him. The inset at the lower left of their plan shows the location of Lurgan on Lake Huron.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

43. 1859 CANADA. CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT MAP OF CANADA, ...
Engraving, partly coloured
32,1/2 x 67"

Thomas Devine was admitted as a Provincial Land Surveyor in June of 1846, and a month later joined the Upper Canada Surveys Branch of the Department of Crown Lands, as Surveyor and Draughtsman. In 1857 he was made Head of Surveys for Upper Canada, and at about the same time he was given a seat on the Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors. His map of 1859 has been said to represent the highest level of scale accuracy reached in the mapping of Southern Ontario in the 1850's and 1860's.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

44. 1831 JOSEPH BOUCHETTE
TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, LOWER CANADA, ...
Coloured engraving, 39,1/2 x 88"

This map of Montreal District by the Surveyor General of Lower Canada here shows part of the eastern part of Upper Canada, and an inset of the water communication between Kingston and Rideau Lake. The map is of particular interest as an early attempt at showing topography.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

45. c.1857-1867 ONTARIO. DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS
PLAN OF PART OF THE TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH DUMFRIES IN THE COUNTY OF BRANT
Manuscript pen and ink, partly coloured.
24 x 19"

This plan shows the west half of the township prior to the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway being taken over by the Grand Trunk Railway in 1867. It is unlike most government township surveys of that period in its attempt to show topography.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

46. 1862 ROYAL WILKINSON HERMON
NEW MAP OF THE COUNTY OF HURON
Coloured lithograph.
68,1/2 x 56"

Unlike the Tremaine and Walling county maps of Ontario showing land ownership, which were the products of Americans, this one was produced by an Ontario Provincial Land Surveyor. Mr. Hermon's early practice was in the counties of Perth, Huron and Bruce, and Lewis Bolton, O.L.S., whose name appears as one of the publishers of the map, served his apprenticeship with him. The map is fairly typical of its type in its lists of subscribers, its pictures of buildings, and its insets of towns and villages.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

47. 1862 HENRY F. WALLING
TACKABURY'S MAP OF CANADA WEST
Coloured engraving.
61 x 76"

The publication of county maps in Ontario during the 1860's was dominated by Americans, who had already published such maps extensively in the United States during the 1850's. Most notable were the Tremaine family and H.F. Walling, each producing some of the county maps showing land ownership and also a map of Canada West. Henry Walling, for a time Professor of Civil Engineering in Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, collaborated with the Tackaburys in the production of this map, as he did in 1875 with George N. Tackabury on Tackabury's Atlas of the Dominion of Canada.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

48. 1863 (First Edition 1828)
ENGLAND HYDROGRAPHICAL OFFICE OF THE ADMIRALTY
CHART OF PART OF THE NORTH COAST OF LAKE SUPERIOR, ...
Black and white engraving.
25,1/2 x 38,1/2"

Lieutenant Henry Wolsey Bayfield, who eventually rose to the rank of full Admiral, was officially posted to the lakes survey in September, 1816. He spent two years on Lake Erie, at first as an assistant of Captain William F. Owen, four years on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, and three on Lake Superior and the North Channel. In 1825 he left for England and worked at completing the charts based upon his marine surveys in Canada.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

49. 1896 ONTARIO. DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS
MAP OF THE SOUTH EASTERN PART OF THE RAINY RIVER DISTRICT ...
Coloured lithograph.
33 x 37,1/2", 1 of 2 sheets

This early geological map, includes the geology of the area, the Indian Reserves, the townships organized around Rainy Lake, mining claims and timber berths, and the projected line of the Ontario and Rainy River Railway, now part of the Canadian National Railways.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

50. 1907 ONTARIO. DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS AND MINES
MAP OF PART OF THE COBALT AREA DISTRICT OF NIPISSING, ONTARIO, CANADA
Coloured lithograph
30 x 30", 1 of 4 sheets

On September 15th, 1903, Alfred LaRose, a blacksmith, dug into some pinkish material, later found to be part of the world's richest silver vein. Word reached Dr. Wilbert G. Miller, professor of geology at Queen's University and part-time provincial geologist. Miller visited Cobalt and was impressed by what he saw, writing newspaper articles, which stirred interest in the Cobalt area, and also the Bureau of Mines Report of 1907. This geological map, of which he was part author, accompanied the Report.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

51. 1908 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE
BROCKVILLE SHEET
Coloured engraving.
22,1/4 x 29,1/4"

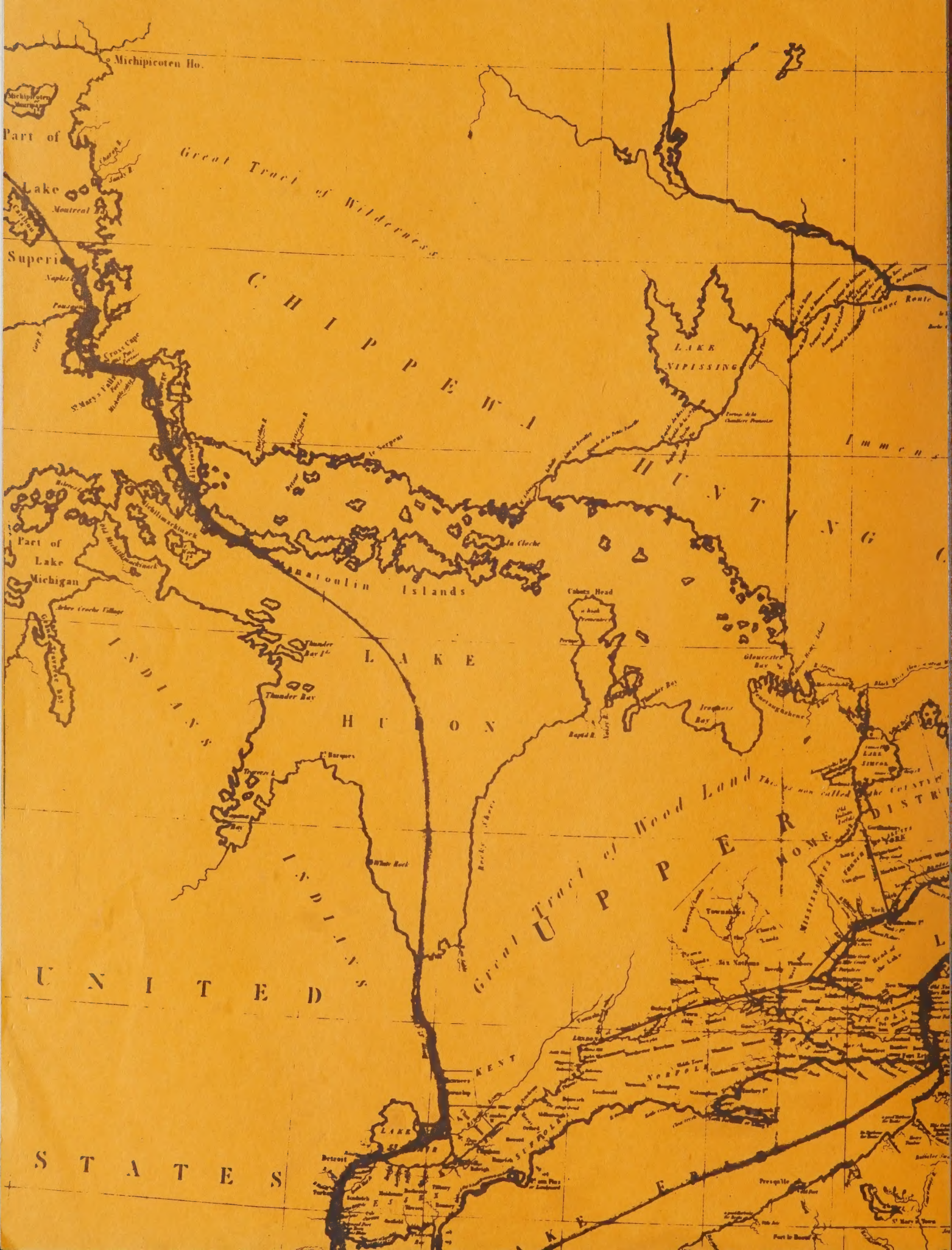
Field operations of the Geodetic Survey of Canada commenced in the summer of 1905, with The Department of Militia and Defence a strong advocate of such triangulation for topographic purposes in central Canada. In 1905 and 1906 nine observation towers were erected and reconnaissance was extended east and west from Ottawa. Brockville Sheet was one of the earliest topographical maps produced from this survey.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives

52. 1919 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE OF CANADA, OTTAWA
BURLINGTON BAY
Coloured lithograph.
24 x 34"

The advent of World War I did not stop the work of the Hydrographic Survey of Canada. Two of its six vessels, The Bayfield and La Canadienne were used on the Great Lakes during the early years of the war, the Bayfield being taken over by the Canadian Navy in 1917. The name of G.A. Bachand, who headed this survey party in 1915, appears on some forty Canadian navigation charts.

Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives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Part of
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Manatoulin Islands
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HURON
Great Tract of Wood Land
UPPER
UNITED
STATES
KENT
NORFOLK
LAKE ERIE